

ever, none of the subjects exceeding eight feet in their longest dimension, and from the large number which it has been thought right to exclude, the walls of the hall do not prevent so well covered as appearance as on the recent occasion of the coronation exhibition. It is expected that her Majesty will honour the exhibition with a visit previous to its being opened to the public on Monday next.

SAFETY BEACON FOR THE GOODWIN SANDS.

The Trinity Buoy steam-yacht, on June 20th, towed off to its station, on the Goodwin Sands, a stupendous safety beacon, designed and executed, we believe, by James Walker, Esq., C.E., under the auspices of the Trinity Board. The beacon is intended not only to be a guide to mariners, but also a place of refuge for the crews of vessels cast away on the fatal Goodwin. It will be recalled that a safety beacon, the invention of Captain Hullock, R.N., was placed on the Goodwin Sands some years since, and still braves the storm. The one that has been towed out to-day is of larger dimensions, and will be placed on a different part of the sands. This beacon is an experiment, and we understand, should it succeed, it is the intention of the Trinity Board that similar fixed erections shall supersede floating buoys. Mr. Walker's beacon consists of a strong iron column, about 40 feet high, based on a circular platform of solid masonry, the latter being upwards of 20 feet in diameter. The foot of the pillar is bell-shaped, and tapers upwards to the extent of some six or eight feet. About the middle of the column there is a convenience resembling a vessel's top, surrounded with an iron railing, capable of receiving, we should say, half-a-dozen men; and on the summit is placed an iron basket, shaped like a balloon, which is also constructed to contain about a like number of persons, should they be enabled to reach it in the case of shipwreck. The column is tied down to the stone-work by iron stays, and on it are fixed steps, by which it may be ascended.

The whole of the unwieldy machine is incased in a huge timber vessel, resembling a brewer's vat, in which it was built, for the purpose of floating it to its station on the sands. The sides of this wooden building are constructed in such a way as to admit of their being removed on the beacon settling down in the sand. The bottom, on which the masonry rests, will, however, remain under the beacon.—*Morning Herald.*

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—JUNE 12. (Sittings in Banco.)

THE DUBER V. THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN COASTWAY RAILWAY.

THIS was an application by a person named Webb, a lessee of Ryse-house and farm, and of the tolls of Ryse-bridge, for a mandamus against the defendants, to compel them to make a road on the line of their railway of a sufficient width, and in a manner which should accord with the requisites of the Act under which the company had been established. The line of railway went across the road, which had to be remade, and which it was contended ought to have been made 16 feet in width, and not less than six feet to 10 inclination.

Mr. Crowder, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Wells showed cause against the rule, and contended—first, that the bridge was in fact sufficient; and, secondly, that the provision on which this application was founded related solely to roads which were public roads, and that the road in which Mr. Webb was interested was a private road, and did not therefore come within the Act.

Mr. Erle and Mr. O'By, in support of the rule, insisted that this was a public highway, and was consequently the proper subject of this application. They further contended that the bridge was not in the state required by the Act.

The Court thought the question of liability which was raised on this application could not be satisfactorily decided on affidavit, and therefore made the rule absolute for the mandamus, that the facts might be stated on the return.

LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE AND ANTIQUITIES.

Lecture III.

ON EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE—THE DOMIC STYL.

(Continued from p. 313.)

After passing through the Propylæa at Eleusis, the votaries had to enter another building, forming a second vestibule to the grand mystic temple, and here they had to encounter some of the appalling trials which awaited them. In this vestibule was a mosaicable floor, on which the aspirants for initiation descended to the mysteries below. The order in this building was the Ionic. Beyond this vestibule was the Temple of Ceres, which was protected by the sacred inclosure or wall. In front was a portico of twelve columns, which have the peculiarity, of not being distanced from top to bottom, as Doric columns usually are, but their shafts plain throughout their whole height, with the exception of a part at the top and at the bottom of each about 7 inches high, which is fluted. Within the temple, according to a passage in Plutarch, it is imagined there were two ranges of columns, with others over them. The architect of this building was Xenocles. Little is known concerning the Eleusinian rites, as the parties initiated were obliged to contract a solemn engagement to observe secrecy, and the celebration was conducted under the veil of impenetrable mystery. Those who revealed the nature of these mysteries were looked upon as the most infamous of wretches, as unworthy to exist, and with whom it was not considered safe to hold communion. Thus Horace alludes to the general feeling of horror expressed against such persons.—

"Beneath one roof an'er let him rest with me
Who Ceres' mysteries reveals;
In one frail bark an'er let us put to sea,
Nor tempt the jarring winds with spreading sails."¹⁰

One of the charges brought against Socrates, of impiety, arose from his contempt for the mysticism of Ceres; Diogenes, the Melian philosopher, on account of divulging some secrets of the Eleusinian rites, was proscribed, and a price was set upon his head; it was nearly cost Æschylus his life for speaking too freely of them in one of his tragedies; and the disgrace of Alcibiades proceeded from the same cause.

According to mythologic authority, when Ceres was in search of her daughter Proserpine, she was hospitably entertained at Eleusis, at the house of Cæleus, king of Attica, to whose son, Triptolemus, she taught the art of agriculture, and imparted a knowledge of the holy doctrine; he in return instituted

festivals and mysteries in her honour. The celebration of these rites took place at night, to add to the impressiveness of the scene, and the aspirants were obliged to perform abstinences and sacrifices at the river Ilissus, near Athens, and after a year's preparation they were admitted to participate in the more solemn ceremonies which took place every fifth year at Eleusis, and which were called the greater mysteries (*μεγαλὰ μυστήρια*), whereas those observed at the Ilissus were the lesser mysteries (*μικρὰ μυστήρια*). They appear to have been very similar to the rites of the Egyptian goddess Isis, whence they were most probably derived. The emperor Hadrian introduced them at Rome, where they lasted until abolished by Theodosius the Great, after a total duration of 1,240 years. The colossal half-length of Ceres, brought to England by Dr. Edward Clarke, and now deposited in the public library at Cambridge, was found near the inner front of the second vestibule of this temple.

In front of the Eleusinian Propylæa was the temple of Diana-Propylæa, presenting an arrangement in its portico differing from any example we have hitherto noticed; instead of columns at its angles, *anter*, which are often improperly called pilasters, terminate its fronts—the distinction between the Greek *anter* and the Roman pilaster is very great. The former were never diminished (or so slightly as not to appear so to the eye), and were not fluted; their capitals consisted of straight lines; whereas the Roman pilasters were diminished like their columns, frequently fluted, and their capitals generally resembled those of the accompanying columns; and such pilasters were often placed in situations where the Greeks would have employed columns. The temple of which we are speaking was small, with a front measuring only 20 feet 10 inches on its upper step; its length 38 feet 9 inches, and its height to the top of the cornice 20 feet 6 inches; the building was of Pantic marble, but with roof-tiles of baked clay.

At Olympia, in the Peloponnese, once existed a magnificent hexastyle temple of Jupiter, of which the dimensions are presumed to have been 230 feet by 95 feet. Mr. Dodwell measured a column, of which the diameter was 7 feet 3 inches. Within this building was enshrined the master-piece of Phidias, his statue of Jupiter, of gold and ivory, 50 cubits high.

At RHAMNUS, in Attica, on the sea-coast, is a fine Doric temple of Nemesis, which stands in a noble situation, elevated 300 feet above the sea. Pausanias says that it was built by Alcmenæus, the pupil of Phidias. This temple, and a smaller one adjoining it, dedicated to Thémis, were inclosed by a wall of white marble, remains of which are yet to be traced. The temple of Nemesis had at

¹⁰ Vetus, qui Cereis sacrum
Vulgatæ artem, vult indomum
Sed trahens, huiusmodi necum
Solvent phœnomen.—Od. li. lib. 3.



TEMPLE OF DIANA-PROPYLÆA, AT ELEUSIS, IN ATTICA.